diverted upon the people who had carefully put

their dwellings out of the reach of such influ-

ences cannot be told, but popular sentiment was

so outraged that people would kneel on the track

before the locomotive to stop its passage. It was

this aspect of the case that caused the Chinese

Government to take the action it did. While the

difficulties of railway building will be greatly

while another province has a glut of grain.

of Honor !

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1881.

Athey's Park theater Mather in law. Athey's Park Theater-Matherin Law.
Agarcum 23th of and Breatway. Mathes.
Hight Opera House - Others.
Hooth's Thracter-Two Oppless.
Enough's Muse ma-Breatway ind 9th 8th
Daly's Theater-Two Parking Regiment.
Grand Opera House - Males
Grand Opera House - Males
Grand Opera House - A lass
Grand Opera House - A Varge of Sulses
Havery's Notice Starden - I Varge of Sulses
Havery's Stath St. Theater-Kil. Marcely's 14th St. Theatre-Kil. Bayerly & Gth Av. Theatre-Camille. Ma Ison Square The stro-Exmercida Mosquie Temple-Little Res Rising Roof, New Theatre Comique-The Sajor Mallore. Sin Francisco Minst etc. Houdway and 28th st. Standard Theatre-Tations. Steinway Hall-Mallore-Rebursh. Thalls Theatre The Hauntet Castle, Mathies Iony Paster's Theatre-Variety, Manual The Casho-Patience Union Square Theatre-Tox Lights of London, Mating

#### Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line. Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 0 50 Reading Notices, with Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

Was ser Theater-Casman, Worth's Museum - the Besser,

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

#### Going Over to the Republicans.

It appears to be settled that the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen will not enter the regular Democratic caucuses for nominating officers of the two Houses of the Legislature. The fact that the refusal puts on the garb of opposition to corporate object in view, which is an organization of the Legislature by the Republican minority.

A portion of the Democrats of this city sacrificed their regular State ticket in 1873 and 1879, threw away the Presidency in 1880, and allowed the Republicans to elect their State candidates this last fall. Owing, however, to several local feuds of exceptional bitterness between the Stalwarts and the Half Breeds, the Democrats succeeded in electing a very small majority of the incoming Senate and Assembly. This is the third or fourth occasion within the past thirty years that the Democracy has had within its power the control of both branches of the Legislature at the same time. And now the Tammany men propose to cast overboard the fragment of success which has been saved from the wreck of the last four general elections in this State!

It is asserted that the lack of favors from the City Hall under the present Mayor and the apprehended loss of patronage at the State Capitol if the Democrats organize the two Houses, are what afflict the adherents of Tammany. But what a spectacle is thus presented to the Democracy of the nation! The party in the State of New York, with a majority of at least 30,000 behind it, going to pieces in a wrangle over the distribution of the petty spoils of the Mayor's office and the Senate and Assembly Chambers!

If the Tammany men are ready, for the sake of John Kelly's personal animosities and his selfish ambition, to do the work of the Republicans in the new Legislature, they certainly have the power to take that course, and there is no law to prevent them. But in so doing, they certainly cease to be Democrats, and can no longer wish to claim any affiliation with the party.

# Political Preparations.

The Republican politicians are hard at work preparing for the election of 1884. They are using every means to divide the Democracy throughout the South; and they already feel reasonably sure of a fighting chance for Virginia. But in other States they will continue the work by other methods than those adopted in the Old Dominion. HAYES'S idea of buying up the impoverished South by lavish Federal expenditures, and by pouring out the public money upon all sorts of jobs, might be worked out to some purpose by the keen and experienced manipulators who are now in power.

Judging from the results of his action, GUITEAU was apparently same enough when he shot GARFIELD in the back. He said he wanted to unite the Republican party; and it is the literal fact that he has done so, for the time at least. Gen. ARTHUR'S more judicious methods have husbed the fierce quarrels that raged under GARFIELD. He has surrounded himself with a Stalwart Cabinet; he is rapidly filling the subordinate places with Stalwart posterial: a Stalwart Speaker has the protest of the diminishing Half Breed is scarcely heard in the land. He is dying and making no sign. If the Administration shall now quietly sit down upon the foolish third-term scheme, which is still entertained by a few Bourbon Republicans, there is no reason why the next National Republican Convention should not be a harmonious gathering.

The Republicans are also treating the tariff question with a great deal of far- excrescence lopped off had not the same sighted prudence. They know its value to them, and they mean that it shall serve the institution. The so-called College got them again. They have borrowed the plan of EATON and RANDALL, and they evidently intend to make the most of A commission will not finish its work, or allow the participation of general discussion, until near the Presidential election, when the Republicans will of course profess willingness to make reasonable concessions, but denounce the Democrats as being bent upon the most sweeping and revolutionary changes. Again the country will be caught unprepared by previous debate; the Democrats will be found divided and hesitating, and the panic and rout of 1889 will be reënacted.

This is the scheme, and a pretty one it is. But what are the Democrats doing? Drifting, as usual. RANDALL has an idea, at \$4 per day, 3) tobacco inspectors and 35 but it is his individual property. Ten to one, the Democrats of the House will straggle away from his leadership on many questions involving heavy expenditures and doubtful assumptions of power, and that half of them will vote with the Republicans for Yast appropriations, every cent of which will be used against their party. The party have no organization, no policy, no leader they say they are the followers of JEFFERmay, but the most of them seem to know no more about Jaggateson's doctrines than they do about the Talmut. Mr. Transs ! was a greating Jeffer soming and an uncerting | missioner says that the struggle mainlunder. Under him they won. They will tained for the past five years for the supwas again when they again have a man like | pression of illicit distilling has resulted in king to lend thems.

pervaded his party and which confounded | made for the wounded and disabled.

down, which commanded the respect of the swell the party majority.

#### A Secret Investigation.

Charges affecting John Sherman's administration of the Treasury obtained wide were specific, based upon a report made by a commission chosen by Mr. WINDOM to examine the allegations.

At the late extra session of the Senate, Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution calling for this report, which he knew in advance was the guarded expression of subordinates in the Treasury who did not venture to comment on any part of the testimony which touched him personally. When an amendment was proposed to include the testimony, Mr. Sherman protested in the stronges terms against its adoption, upon the ground that publicity before the alleged facts were tested by cross-examination would be unjust to him and to others. He was quick to use the report that did not reflect upon him directly, but he refused to let in the testimony that exposed his methods.

That was his first step. The second move was to enlarge the scope of the investigation by a drag net over ten years of contingent expenditures, and thus to bury this case out of sight in a mass of irrelevant matter. It was a cunning device, worthy of JOHN SHERMAN. The Senate fell into the trap, perhaps not unwillingly, for the conventional law there is to stand by the order without regard to party or to principle.

A committee of five, whose names ought to be daily repeated, so as to fix them in the public mind, was appointed to investigate under Mr. Sherman's crooked resolution. Mr. Allison, Mr. Logan, Mr. Hale, Mr. DAVIS of West Virginia, and Mr. COCKBELL are the inquisitors. The Chairman, Mr. At-LISON, was a Credit Mobilier man, and one of the victims of Oakes Ames's diary. He monopoly does not conceal the ultimate has not forgotten that experience. He does not know what may turn up before the committee, but he has provided against accidents, by taking the reins in his own hands, and by barring out the public.

These three truly loyal Republicans and two patent Democrats have shut their doors against the people, and have resolved themselves into a star chamber commission. The first pretence, that the inquiry would be embarrassed by a crowd, had to be abandoned, because when the press was excluded, the proposition was made to Mr. ALLIson to admit the responsible representatives of the two Associated Press organizations. He substantially rejected it by promising to 'consider the suggestion," and then casting it aside

This spectacle of a Senator who may be said to have created the HAYES Administration by the Louisiana fraud, and who as the head of the Treasury was the real master of that Administration during four years, shirking an investigation touching his official and individual honor, which he himself set on foot, is discreditable in the last degree.

But bad as this fact is for Mr. SHERMAN, the conduct of the committee in aiding him by enjoining secrecy on their proceedings and by even shutting the mouths of witnesses, is still more discreditable. He has a personal object to gain; but they are duty, both of which are degraded in this effort to sustain their order and to keep the people in the dark.

Mr. Allison and his associates will discover before the end is reached, that they have committed an offence which cannot easily be repaired. They will share the odium which rests upon Mr. SHERMAN, of engaging in a sham investigation, started for the purpose of deceiving the country, and pursued in the spirit of deception.

# The Sham Colleges.

It is no more the business of the State to provide what is called the higher education than it is to supply everyboly with homes and occupations.

We are accustomed in this State to see money taken out of the people's pockets by taxation and spent in supporting a body of men to teach all sorts of things in the so- bis gift in Cincinnati or in Ohio that truly good | speculator? The Cincinnati Commercial may called College of the City of New York and in the Normal College for Girls. The Governor of New York less than four years ago called this way of using the public funds "legalized robbery." He called it by its right name.

In 1878 an effort was made to put an end to this scheme, by which a certain body of men have lived on the public lunds for a quarter of a century. A bill was introduced in the Legislature to abolish the sham College of the City of New York; but the just and honest measure immediately produced a storm of abuse from the persons whose places were threatened. Petitions were drawn up and signatures obtained from any and every been elected; but not with standing all this, quarter. Nobody was able to tell how many of these signatures were duplicates, how many were bogus, and how many were appended by mere children and others incompetent to judge on the question involved in the petition. On one side were the friends of the President, with his comfortable salary of \$8,750 a year, and the friends of the twenty or thirty professors and tutors, making a real and energetic fight. On the other side, those who sought to have the urgent motives as moved the supporters of

> another lease of life. If any member of the Legislature of 1882 wants to do a real service to the people of the State, let him take up this question of "higher education" at public expense. Let him make himself master of all the facts of the case, studying it in all its details. It will be a work of some difficulty; but it will be a good work, and of public benefit.

> What the Internal Revenue System Costs. According to the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue his office em ploys, in different parts of the country, 126 collectors, 1,635 deputy collectors, 191 clerks, messengers and janitors, 706 gaugers, 1,074 storekeepers at \$5 per day, 611 storekeepers revenue agents in all 3,811 men.

The same report gives the expenditures of the office for the year ending June 3), 1881; as follows:

Salaries of collectors, deputy code ctors, and collectors and collectors, deputy code ctors, and collectors are collectors and collectors.

200, 000 per collectors.

200, 000 per collectors.

200, 000 per collectors.

21, 800 per collectors.

21, 800 per collectors.

21, 800 per collectors.

Total - \$11,004,000 to And for the current fiscal year the expenses are estimated at \$5,330,680. In addition to this money cost, the Com-

the killing of 28 officers and employees and It is a stupid defusion to suppose that the wounding of 64. He suggests that per-Bosney includy thing to so with Mr. Tilden's slows be a warded to the widows and dependgreat success in this State and in the count out families of these and other person try in 1976. It was Mr. Trimes's ideas which | killed in the service, and that provision is its enemies. There was a clear, compre-1 The moral cost of the system is shown in 1 office is the Pih-Ho-Chang or wall, keeping

hensive, and truly democratic policy laid | 1,817 violations of law reported by revenue agents during the year, 503 persons arrested country and brought intelligent votes to on their information, property reported for seizure to the value of \$73,365,36, and unpaid taxes and penalties reported amounting to \$195,035.43. From July 1, 1880, to Nov. 1, 1881, 859 illicit stills were seized, 1,510 persons arrested, 2 officers killed and 9 woundpublicity last summer. They assailed his ed. During the past five years, 4,769 stills integrity as a public officer. Many of them | have been seized, 8,615 persons arrested, and, as has already been mentioned, 29 officers killed and 64 wounded. The force is armed with 8 Springfield rifles, 194 Springfield carbines, 6 revolvers, 85 cartridge boxes, and various other articles of that description, which are used for the execution of the laws; but no statement is made of the

number of offenders killed and wounded. The Commissioner does not mention either, the bribes paid to officers and the extortions practised by them, nor the number of false returns made and false oaths aworn, all of which are enormous. His report shows, however, that seven suits have been brought against defaulting collectors during the year, and judgments obtained, to the amount of many thousands of dollars. There were pending July 1, 1880, 6,053 criminal actions against violators of the law, and 1,064 civil actions, besides 300 proceedings for the confiscation of property. During the fiscal year 1881, 3,519 criminal suits, 279 civil suits, and 61 confiscation proceedings were commenced, and on July 1, 1881, 6,623 suits were still pending.

All this patronage, expense, bloodshed, erime, and litigation are endured for the purpose of extracting from the pockets of the people \$137,000,000 annually, and employing it in paying off bonds which, rather than have paid, the holders would willingly renew at 3, or, at most, 34 per cent, per aunum, and for notoriously fraudulent pensions amounting to fifty millions of dollars yearly. Are we not right in demanding that the entire system shall be abolished?

#### A Bad Showing for the Beginning of Winter.

We are told in the old saw that a green Christmas gives promise of a fat churchvard. That is, weather so untimely is peculiarly dangerous to health at this season, according to the popular belief of former days. On Sunday afternoon the thermometer

stood at forty-five degrees, ten degrees higher than last Christmas; and the delightfully moderate weather helped to crowd the churches more than ever, and filled all the neighboring pleasure resorts. There was certainly no outward indication that the city was unhealthy.

Colds are now frequent, but they are not by any means the worst allments which are now prevalent. Catarrhal troubles, both slight and grave, are more than usually rife, and the most serious diseases which afflict childhood are very plentiful. The number of cases of scarlet fever reported last week was 241. There were also 124 cases of diph theria and 24 of small-pox. These are not unexampled ligures, of course, but they are never very much exceeded unless there is a genuine epidemic of those terrible maladies.

There is no real epidemic now of any kind. All we can truthfully say is that scarlet fever is prevalent enough to make parents cautious, and that diphtheria is frequent. As to small-pox, there is no need for alarm among the vaccinated. It has been diminishing of late, and the Health Department charged with a public trust and a high | if it continues vigilant, can keep it in check during the winter.

Yet, even if we allow for an unusually crowded city at the present time, the death rate of New York was high last week, very high for the third week of December, and very unpromising for the beginning of winter. The total reported mortality was 762 whereas a fair or even a high average would have been less by at least one hundred. Is New York, in truth, growing to be more

sickly than formerly in the winter season

Our esteemed contemporary, the Spring field Republican, thinks that it is possible for President ABTHUR to make a mistake about the Cincinnati offices and to appoint the wrong men. Certainly it is possible. Gen. ARTHUR is human, and error is one of the incidents of humanity. But there is one way in which he may avoid or at least diminish the danger Let him appoint to the very highest place in man, Deacon RICHARD SMITH; and then he will have an officeholder about whom there can be no mistake. We say this, not because Deacon RICHARD SMITH is a great man in the ordi nary acceptation of physical and intellectua magnitude, but because he is truly good. How beautiful is true goodness such as his!

Uncle Sam's ships are not lucky. Every few weeks one or another of them is run into or else runs accound. The latest victim is the Tennessee, which, after having just completed ostly repairs in the Brooklyn yard, was struck and badly damaged in the harbor, the other day, so that the pumps had to be set going to keep her from sinking. During the past year a singularly large number of slight accidents have been divided among the small number of

Statistics show that in the last fiscal year our grain exports exceeded our cotton in value. the former being \$269,933,744, and the latter \$247,695,746. Third on the list came provision with a value of \$151,528,268. The mineral oil exports were about double those of tobacco the former being \$40.315,590 to the other's \$20,868,884. The sixth highest export was live animals." It reached a value of \$16,112,393. These half dozen classes com prised about five-sixths of our total exports in value, our manufactured articles falling below an aggregate of a hundred millions.

Some of the stories told by applicants to the new Irish Ladies' Redief Fund are very surprising. It is startling, for example, to find one indy, who has hitherto been receiving \$6,000 a year from her Irish estates, applying to the re-Het fund for "a little warm clothing and other necessaries required at this season," adding that "a lady furnished a room for me, but I au in dire distress." What did that applicant do with her \$6,000 a year during all her previous life? Can it be believed that she had not necu mulated enough clothing to last one season Besides, most people with \$6,000 a year have enough jeweis or other personal property t sell that would keep them from immediate distress, even if utterly destitute of relatives and friends to keep them. This applicant must have been as improvident as any of her own tenantry. Are all the stories told by candidates for the fund as probable as this?

When the fourteen miles of railread built ly an English company from Shanghal to Woosuur were purchased and torn up by the Uninese Government the net was taken as the volunce of a stolld antipathy to innovation which would block national progress. Intelligence now arrives that the Chinese Government has decided to use the material in building a ratiroad from the coast of Formosa to the sugar districts. The truth of the matter is that the fuglish company had not acted in good faith. It had obtained a charter for a horse car road. and constructed a steam railway, in dellance of the projects of the authorities and in disregar ! of the cherished prejudices of the people According to Chinese ideas, tuck may have a ofinite course like a wint or a stream, and in all native works of construction the Fungshwu. or incky unaracteristics of places are carefully onsidered. Streams of bad tuck are avoided or guarded against, and streams of good luck sought after. In front of every Mandarin's

MAYOR-FLECT SETH LOW off calamity. The English railroad was built without regard to Fungshwul. How numerspeculations about his Reform Plans and the ous were the streams of good luck it cut off Offices he Has to Fill. and how many were the streams of bad luck

There is much curiosity among the veteran politicians of Brooklyn to see how Mayoreject Seth Low will succeed in carrying out his plan to run all of the city of Brooklyn on strictly business principles. Mr. Low has taken pains to demonstrate that his promises of instituting reforms were not the vaporings of a candidate. He has gone resolutely to work to select what

he terms his Cabinet under the new law which increased by these brilefs, the recent action of goes into effect Jan, 1. He will have absolute the Government shows that the railways thempower to choose all of the heads of the departselves are not to be prohibited. In fact, there ments and hals planning to give out these is already a railway and telegraph line between 'portfolios" to men who will assist in the exthe Government arsenals, and the Viceroy of cution of his policy with as much care as the the Empire. Lt Hung CHANG, is reported to President of the United States exercises in anlook to railway construction as a means for prepointing Cabinet officers. The place hunters venting the famines which ravage one province have never been in such straits before, for there has been a revolution of old political methods, The difference between the world of fiction and the ward worker is not now able to put the ward boss to work to set in and that of reality is lilustrated by the troubles of the Legion of Honor troupe in Philadelphia motion the manipulation that used to be necessary to secure a share of the spoils. None of the machine leaders seem to have Mr. Low's ear. He has closed his doors against Daggett & Co. and refuses to see them, except on Mondays, unless by appointment solicited in a note setting forth the object of the desired interview. Mr. Low has the counsels of F. A. Schroeder. Ripley Ropes, and S. B. Chittenden, and his own father, Mr. A. A. Low. He listens to what they have to say, but he constantly assures his friends, as though reassuring himself, that none of these will run him, but that he means to act for himself.

Mr. Low has spoken to saveral residents of Brooklyn about taking positions representing motion the manipulation that used to be neces-No doubt the speciators were deeply affected by the ideal virtues exhibited by this company in the Walnut Street Theatre. But when, after the last performance was over, the leading actor sued the manager for his salary, and the manager sued the leading actor for slander the illusion must have suffered. The slander charged is that, in presence of the troupe, the none of these will run him, but that he means to act for himself.

Mr. Low has spoken to several residents of Brockiya about taking positions representing offices worth from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year, but he has met with unexpected refusals, because of the condition he insists upon that every appointes shall follow his own example and give up his private business so that ne will be able to devote his whole time to the city's interests. Mr. Low has spoken somewhat complainingly of the indisposition of some of those whose aid he has sought to comply with this condition.

Our young triend lorgets, said an old politician, that he is young and that some of us are ord; that he hasn't any babies and we have a half dozen hungry months; that his father takes his place, and that we have long ago taken our fathers' places; that he is prospective heirs to next to nothing. If a man has a private business, why should he imperithat to keep up the tone of a semi-utopian administration if he is asked to take an office."

There are from lifteen hundred to two thousand persons who, believing that it is useless to pull Mr. Low's door bell, are patiently waiting for him to indicate his municipal assistants, so that they may begin to prepare for their "line work." There are all sorts of speculations as to who will be the appointees, but they are guess work, and whatever supmises that appear probable seem to have been based upon the circulation of petitions in the interest of certain hungry office seekers. An intimate friend of the young millionaire Mayor said last right; "Mr. Low is following the example of the President in keeping his mouth situ and no one can predict with any degree of certainty what his appointments will be. It is useless to make slates for him."

Mr. Low has about finished his message, which he has prepared with great care, and he will read it bimself to the Board of Aldermen on next Tuesday. Within a lew days of taking his seat se will begin to make his appointments. He must choose a City Works Commissioner, in p defendant said, "You are a thief; you are a whole pack of thieves !" And this in a Legion

REPEAL THE PENSION ARREARS ACT!

Honest Soldiers Against the Fraud.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : You have

earned the gratitude of every citizen, especially

of every soldier of the late war who enlisted

honestly and served faithfully, by your expo-

sure of the Pension Arrears act. There never

was any substantial or even specious excuse for

that swindle. Every veteran knows that, while

vast number of the soldiers of the late war

volunteered from patriotism, many others were

influenced by entirely different motives. To

get the big bounty, and then, by feigning dis-

ease, to cheat the surgeons into discharging

them, was the game played successfully by tens

extent they could manage to put in a great

share of the time in hospitals, and so escape

Desertion also was frequent during the whole

period of the war, and, until Andersonville be-

came a terror, there were those who allowed

themselves to be taken prisoners for the nur-

which their duty exposed them. This class of

bummers, sneaks, and sitnks had an immense

advantage in proving pension claims over hon-

emblance of excuse. Secondly, it has caused an incalculable amount 'perjury and fraud, by setting a great tempta-on before men who have no moral power to

feel that they must contribute through taxa-on, to lension those who were resting in capitals while they were marching and fight-ig. Not another dollar should be equandered

ing. Not another domin should be squandered in der this inquitions law, It owes its existence to the rapacity of claim agents and bounty jumpers, the interance or dishonesty of members of Compress, and the imbendity or moral cowardice of E. B. Hayes and his Cabinet. Let immediate repeal be compelled by the overpowering form of public opinion, entightened and guided by THE SUN.

VETERAN.

Germana Organizing to Procure a Revision of

Connecticut's Sunday Laws.

GERENWICH, Doc. 25.- A man who is well

Built in the Seventeenth Century.

The old Johnes house at Southampton, L. L.

arti to being tormal will to make round for a handroom

salence, was excited in billions K4 Johnes, who came

Mr. Vandechill's Son-in-Law.

Thirdly, by rewarding with such unpre-

dented liberality the men who snirked t duty, it inflicts a gricerous wrong upon it who did their duty. Nothing can be more gr-ing to soldiers who did the work in the war-

their share of duty and danger.

The bonfire built on Christmas eve by some of the Pennsylvanians of Berks County was one of the strangest ever known. At Heydt's Tavern the farmers of the neighborbood assembled, and, after a meeting in which many told of their dealings with worthless insurance companies, a bushel basketful of insurance policies was collected from the crowd. These documents were tied to a pole and carried about at the head of a procession, with music by a cornet band; and then a young woman applied a torch to the policies, which had previously been soaked in coal oil. Papers nominally securing \$150,000, but really worth only about their weight for the pulp mill, blazes in the air, while the heaviest loser started : merry-go-around dance about the pole. There was philosophy in thus getting fun out of what would never yield money. Another advantage of the queer ceremofy was the public attention it called to the swindles sometimes perpetrated under the name of insurance,

The new anxiety in Paris is amusing. They want to sell the State jewels, but do not like to put up the Regent among them, for fear that some enterprising American will buy and exhibit it. And pray why not? What better use could it be put to? So, at the sale of the COURBET pictures, there was nervousness lest the Americans should appear to carry off the masterpieces: and there was a sign of relief when the French Government bid them in. Perhaps, after all, since American millionaires have been stripping the diamond shops and studios of Paris, this alarm is not without basis

The recent explosion in the Bolton col-Hery, by which so many lives were lost, confirms the theory of a London newspaper that December is the most fatal month in collieries. The instances cited are the explosions of the Rawmarsh colliery, near Rotherham, Dec. 20, 1851, killing 52 workmen; of the Tyldesley mine, near Leigh, Dec. 11, 1858, killing every man in the pit; of the Risca colliery, Newport Dec. 1, 1860, killing 142 men and boys; of the Edmunds, Barnaley, Dec. 8, 1862, killing 60; o the Maesteg mine, Dec. 26, 1863, and the Merthyr Tydvil, Dec. 20, 1865, both in Wales, killing respectively 14 and 30 persons; of the Oaks colliery, Barnsley, Dec. 12, 1866, killing \$40 persons, and the Talk-o'-the-Hill, North Staffordshire, the day following, adding 85. The Wigan disaster of 1868, also, was in Deember; and so the list goes on, that of the Orrell pit, Dec. 19, 1881, being the latest. The Christmas holidays must be an anxious season for miners and their families.

Two Dominican war vessels, the Thunder and Capatillo, have been ordered to watch the Dospatch while she surveys Samana Bay. Between these two schooners and the American naval yacht, it is to be hoped that no hostilities will occur. But are the schooners to watch her hones that she will survey the bay, or in th fear that she will not?

# If allo !

From the Confinmati Commercial. It is well known that Mr. Whitelaw Reld and

Is it indeed? Has Mr. Mills paid off Mr. Jay Gould, and is the stock now hypothecated to him as it formerly was to the great railroad believe it, but other people consider that Mr. Gould still keeps the stock in his safe and can call for his money any day that he chooses.

The Government has no Bonds to Sell. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sig: Suppose ands to the a vernment of the Lined States direct to direct and suppose a state of the continued to the what would not the ingress blacks! In other words, does the day much charge terminant prevention on her bonds? Project Ak. Jun. 22, 1881. Dr. W. W. Edwards.

The United States Government has no bonds sell at present. It it had, we suppose it would e the duty of the Treasury officials to sell them at the highest price they could, whether to citizens or to aliens.

# Life on the U. S. S. Tennessee,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Here we are, caged like a lot of jailbirds during the nolidays. We are kept on board six or seven months at a time. We can get neither money nor liberty to go ashore. It we ask the reason, he Captain or First Lieutenaut replies that he on't give a damn whether we get any money or got ashore for the next seven years. Friends who have travelled over 100 miles to see us are refused permission. Several were turned away last week, brothers, sisters, and aged mothers, with tears in their eyes. The navy looks fine to those not in it, but God help those in it. Mon who are favorites with the Commander easily secure shore liberty. We must perforce enjoy or Christmas dinner on board a Christmas dinner of hard tack, salt junk, and scouse. If we complain we are called bootblacks, thieves and wharf rats. I have been in the navy nearly two years, and have never yet had a square A SAILOR ON THE TENNERSHE.

# Miss Fanny Parnell.

oned distribution of the state and restorar that the sermans are neglectors the formation of an organization of the purpose of appealing to the next General Associais for a michiganism of fawa women, they say, "are not to compount; with common sense and the spirit of the times, meaning the Sanday laws. The laws penerally TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you times, meaning the Sunday laws. The laws generally known as the Sunday laws proude. That any person travelling or done sential business or latter except waters of these sales of metry of keeping open a stong or fathers of exposing as there is sale, or engaging in any signs of recognizing as thing in sale, or engaging in any signs of recognizing sales find from \$1 to \$4, by all confined at any concept damage, or after making diversion the pennsity is \$2, for keeping open a fequer sales in twent \$2 or beach of samples under mind \$200 fears as much confined any might, or here where any was been account of the fears as in processing the first days as in process of the pennsion of sample, or her birth low are person to fear the formation sample, executions necessary of mercy, shall be fined \$200. he so very kind as to permit me to acknowledge in your relumns a donation of \$25 to the Ledice Land Learn on Mesers. Everett & Ward being their second got or a cimilar amount, and also a disection of \$60 from Col-parities. On the Charles G Ohist

I ask space for these arknowledgments, because the separative of all our less investor, but mested by wear horses of with the algorithment of he is that return section I Vario between the Section Section Francis, Vice Pres. N. Y. L. L. Boansstows, N. J., Dec. 20.

#### Puritus Ideas Gradually Relaxing. Zonia Kie del Liste Constitution

A new and exciting game of chance has been otrologic total in-hiposchie circles of Boston, which while it intextrates the senses does not weaken to came is to guess at the number of beaus in a glass jar.

There was in oid England a weather prophet, one of whose prognestic states are among the Haristan connective in the British Museum. His prophesic ere of greater scope than those of Vetour and Devoculvi. but if may be a source or pain to our or photo t can that his name has not entured with its work, here is his competure about a year like the next two ice couth, in the beginning of which Curistines talls upo

> Lordinges, I warne you al beforce, Yit that lay that Crysle was horne Falls upper a Sunday That Winter shall be quest parter But grote winder anott smalle. The Somer shalle takes and drye. By Lynde saythe, wythouten hole, And good transmit throughts don. But he that stealeth by shalle towneds some What cliyide that day horne be A great jurd be shall be.

BURDENED CHRISTMAS MAILS.

Hundred Thousand Letters Left Over for

"Our Christmas mail has been enormous," said Postmaster Pearson yesterday. "Just ome down and look at the tons we have left. We have done our utmost to deliver all the Christmas presents, and have got rid of most of them. There must have been at least a hundred and fifty thousand Christmas cards. The intervention of Sunday collected tons of business letters, and to-morrow will be one of the heaviest deliveries of the year."

Down stairs the reporter found Assistant Superintendent of City Delivery J. G. Hoffman, who said that in thirty years' experience he had never seen the like. Some of the carriers have taken as many as 1,200 letters on one have taken as many as 1,200 letters on one route, and in seven or eight deliveries a day have travelled about twenty-five miles each. Saturday's work was stupendous, and even then there was a largo mass left over, especially of down-town letters addressed to office closed for two days. The letters for the Park Bank fill a big value. The Brookivn afternoon mail, which a man usually brings over in his arms, filled a big tub. Bosides all this, three sicamers are due, the City of Paris, the Germanic, and the Gallia, with letters from all the rest of the world, and a prospect of over aton of city matter to be delivered.

"How do the carriers stand if?" was asked. "They be had a hard lime, but they get used to it. Our old carriers are as regular as clocks. They never lose a day. Charley Tyler, who carries the tiovernors Island mail, has been a carrier for thirty years, and his father before him was a carrier. Terry, who carries the Fulton Market mail, has been a carrier twenty years. He works from 5' A. M. to 6 P. M. as regularly as the day comes. Dubois and Bailey, who carry the Washington Market mail, are also old carriers. There are many who have been at it ten or lifteen years.

"Do you find that letter-carriers lose flesh?"
"Not from their work. Carrier Brown, who has been all ten years, weigh 250 pounds, and gets fat in the summer. I carried letters myself seven years, and it didn't hurt me."

"That's my experience, too," added Assistant Superintendent Ed. McCann. "The sober, steady carriers manage to keep healthy. I do not believe you can find a healthier set of men."

Notwithstanding the big delivery of Saturday, the works of Saturday and Sunday.

"The NUN OF KENMARE'S FAITH. route, and in seven or eight deliveries a day

THE NUN OF KENMARE'S FAITH.

Her Remarkable Account of a Visit to the From the London Morning Post.

Sin: As a paragraph has got into many pa-

pers with an incorrect account of my visit to knock beg your kind insertion of the following. Such reports

from whatever source they emanate, do incalculable harm, as they throw discredit on real miracles. The facts are simply as follows: I obtained permission to visit Knock, as Archdeacon Cavanagh was anxious that I should found a convent there it possible. I went there ecompanied by the chaplain of the Kenmars convent. ious cure. In fact, I may say truly the idea never even crossed my mind. For the last four years I have been unable to kneel down for one instant, even to receive the note communion, from inability to bend my knees, the lace where the blessed mother of God is said to have appeared I knelt instinctively, and on rising in a few moments I found I was perfectly cured of this long-standing malady. Both Archideaen Cavanagh and my confessor, the Rev. M. Neigan, C. C., of Kenmare, were ure I leave it to ecclesiastical authority to decide Probably, however, it is only one of those cures for which the recipient must thank God, but which could not be accepted by ecclesiastical authority for the confirmation of a devotion. I am very ignorant of the-ology, but I believe a number of such cures would carry weight if several perfect miracles are proved. Arch-descon Cavanagh, has already several medical certificates testifying to miraculous cures, but we must wait wise and patient ways of the Church. I can only say that, so far from expecting a cure myself, when I ound myself on my knees, and knew that I should rise in a lew minutes. I thought first how was I to get up without assistance, and was amazed, on meeting the effort to do so, to find myself perfectly able. My conyears during which he has given me holy communion sitting though I tried again and again, and even quite lately was quite unable to kneel. It was incorrectly tated that I was carried into church. This is not true but I believe the marvellons restoration of my health which has been granted to me through the infinite of thousands. Even if not succeeding to that percy of God is quite as remarkable, if not far more so, than the grant of this favor of being able to kneel. I have been for nine years entirely unable for the least physical exertion, except for a few hours in the day, but since my visit to Knock I seem scarcely to feel fatigue of any kind. The Caurch has not yet speken in the matbr; hill speaks we may not do more than hope and pray. But since the devotion has not been forbidden we may both hope and pray, and surely there can scarcely pose of avoiding the hardships and dangers to he a subject more worthy of our prayers. In the mean | rie i in Ir-land, his second in Australia, and for the last me I would beg of these who report supposed miracuous favors to be most careful, for nothing but harm can once of exaggeration; at the same time it is a surreme advantage in proving pension claims over hones, faithful, and really disabled soldiers, who did their duty and did not haunt the hospitals. Treatment in hospitals has always been one of the evidences of the contraction of disability, and men of no principle could find or make all the other evidence required with wonderful facility. This act has not corrected any of the abuses existing before its passage, but has greatly arganvated them all. I speak from personal knowledge. Let me give one instance. In December, 1863, and January, 1861, when the bounties were at their height a large number of recruits were forwarded to the regiment in which I served. Several of them footed the surgeons into discharging them before the campaign opened in the spring. They never did anything for the Government but to take its money, eat its rations, and wear its codhes. They are as sound, physically, now allowing for increased age, as ture to have any cures which achear miraculous faily and truthoully reported. Yours taithti STREET MARY PRANCES CLARE

# PRESENTATION CONVENT, TURNS.

# Dr. Kennion's Christmas Charity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As I am the litterateur alluded to in your pleasant account of Dr Kennion's parrousce of the poor on Christmas Day, I thank the whole-scaled gentleman for his kindness to m the occasion. As I am homeless and poor, and anx on the occasion. As I am homoless and poor and anxious to turn my talents to good necount, I trust the Doctor's efforts to precure me employment with the crowned with success. Heaven he's the stranded litterateur in a surge city like New Yors, unless kindly charity, burn of treats love, cories to his aid. A lite thus saved, and an existence probability will be a testimony to the archiver forever, for gratifiable is obtain. Many a big bled career and has soul are due to the railous colliness of an no regime world. Thunk tool, evilization and our common himmority are brightened and relieves the such a because in career as illumines by Keining's size.

I will bear my sortows homefully midd next Sunday, when I will keep my appearment with the good Doctor to octor to learn the result on his interestin me. May the result be all I americate?

One Anxious to Work and Please. Government but to take its money, eat its rations, and wear its coities. They are as sound, physically, now, allowing for increased age, as they were when they enlisted, and yet nearly or quite all of them are either drawing pensions or prosecuting claims. Every one of them that belonged to my company has had the impudence to ask me to add him with an afficavit, though well aware that I knew him to be a dead beat of the worst kind.

To sum up a few of the fruits of this permission act: ferous net: First, it saddles upon the country an immense nancial burden for which there is not even a

Joe Jefferson and Chicago's First Theatre

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see in a local paper the statement that Joe Jefferson's first ap-pearance on the state was in Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1820 The writer should have said the stage of life, for I knew fam in Chicago's first Bleater when he was about one sears of age, and that was in 1878. His latter. Thomas defleres, was the scene painter, and also performed and his metion; they of there there. Hereformer busined was many defleres, and she was the modifier of the are considered, they herefore to always the size of modern to the second of the secon dains the resp. Each, who have the modifier of the are con-diting the resp. Each, who have to discuss the call mod-ers in integers, she had been except years ago. The management was to Makaria. A learness of the times a warful the second warf of a finish business in Dearhorn wheels willing west of South Water, or on the a 2r of time enters. Jensey City, Des. pd.

# . To the Euros of The Sun-Ser. The Go-

neva award is to be divided, the insurance con lames, I understand, setting ad that the labby leaves He Is Not Vice-President.

Dividing the Geneva Award.

Could State at present, and Block he is not. They are not should be have if to The San. OLD Newson ales.

New York, Dec. 20. Exhausting the Timber Supplies.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A bets B

eat David Devised Elimits is the Vice-President of the

From the United coates formand The now well-known fact is that we are carbelieved in 1850 and his which, after beginning of Foundard Lines, who substituted he limitates. This substitutes a great object present of Edward Johnson, in 1861 in the latter the training to sent a the form of the latter of

#### Beautiful blay Pleanes. From the Montality Tolland

The residents of Steele, forty live miles and

# Stonewall dackson's Baugister at a Ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, upon their return The ball room of the Kindall House was last 

BUNREAMS

... The marriage service uniting a Chicago uple was it is asserted, performed by departed sp

A member of the Vermont Legislatura as been fined, under a statute which his vote heaped to make, for keeping an unlicensed dog. He is now a

In the courts. Benjamin Philibert has just died in Se Louis. He was worth \$300,000. His other notable of tinctions were that he had not neen out of the city it, six ty-three years, and had never ridden in a steamboat a

team failread our -After a wedding party had assembled in a church at Bloomington, i.i., the father of the girl of tered her \$500 if she would back out. She took the

money, remained at home, and sent word to the minister to dismiss the assembly. A woman caused a commotion at Wadens: Mion, by wildly chasing a big dog and crying: "Stop him! he has swallowed a twenty-dollar bill." An obliging batcher promptly caught the beast, killed him,

and recovered the money. -Stammerers are commonly worse off nong strangers than when tacking with friends, the difficulty being in part a nervous affection; but there is a peculiar case of an Ohio boy who can speak glibly at home, while he cannot utter a word anywhere else. At present the population of Key West

rside and outside the corporation boundaries, is esti nated at from 12,000 to 10,000, of whom one-half are engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, while the other half are dependent upon fishing and sponge gathering. -A three-year-old boy caused superstitions excitement at Piain City, Mo., by gazing into the sky with great carnestness, and declaring that he saw

his dead mother up there smilling at him. He refuses to believe that it was a delusion, and there are plenty of the neighbors who believe that it was not -What might be called a reformed train robbery happened lately on the Missouri Pacific Railway. The engineer on sceing a danger signal stopped the train, but extehing sight of masked men with revolvers e put on steam and got away with his train before the robbers could get abourd. To add to this four of the un-

uccessful party have been arrested. -It is believed in Jamaica that the stimnius which the fruit trade and the prosecution of the minor industries have lately received will prove the urning point in the fortunes of the Island, which have ong been at low cbb. The shipments of oranges to the brited States are enormous, several large steamers have ing their whole tonnage engaged for this purpose

-Salvini's daughter has been married to distinguished Italian advocate. He has himself been twice married, first to an Italian, secondly to a ver pretty and accomplished young English girl, a governess, who is dead, and by whom he had two children. flis eldest son was being educated in London for the bar, but abandoned it for his father's procession. -A breach of promise case in Illinois will

present a novel question for legal decision. The plaining was a good looking girl when the engagement was made. Two years of court-hip passed. Then small-pox disteured her tace, and the defendant declined to marry he He claims that, in view of her deterioration in persons appearance since he made the promise, he is not in ias or honor bound to keep it. -A Vienna paper, the Deutsche Zeitung,

offers a prize of 100 ducats for a national hymn, which shall embody the aspirations of the German-speaking peoples that inhabit the Austrian empire. The "Wachi am Rhein," the "Deutsches Vaterland" of Arndt, and the "Deutsches Lied" of Kalliwoda are manifestly in adequate to represent the desired combination of Ger man with Austrian nationality. -A farmer went extensively into bee last summer, and the bees spread over the neighborhood

in search of it, stealing sweet stuff from kitchens, and stinging many persons. A suit has been begin against the owner, and the question whether he has main tained a nutwince, or has simply engaged in a lawful in-dustry, is to be settled in court. -This has been the warmest December within a number of years. Vennor's prediction was as "It looks ngly, and smacks of cold-bitter bit ing cold, north and south, east and west. This cold mabe somewhat reportionate to the heat of the past sum mer, and extend to extreme southern and western

points. The entry of the month is likely to bring it winter abruptly in most sections where winter is usually expected or experienced." -The daily newspapers are to be burned out of existence. Such seems to be the prophecy made by the clergyman who writes as follows to the Wandows. We hear about the glories and the greatnesses of the daily press. Faugh! It is an abomination. It is as com-pletely enslayed to the god of this world as is the theatre

or the sailors' dance house. I am, for my part glad to know that 'a fire is kindled in God's just anger' that shall consume the last sheet of it. -Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, M. P., who, in his "Young Ireland," ridiculed O'Connell for a supposed self-wedded in his sixty-seventh year a beautiful and charming blonds of eighteen summers. This is the third time the ex-editor of the Young Ireland Nation has approached the altar of Hymen. His first spouse he man

ew venra he has been a widower. ... The Berlin Public Prosecutor has formally withdrawn from the criminal proceedings against spiethazen for his novel "Angela," which were instituted or the purpose of suppressing the sale of the book of the score of unmorality. The matter had created a great deal of excitement in German literary circles, as this at

tack on Spielbagen was believed to be rather an ebullition than the entrome of zeal for the public good -The freshmen of Brown University, in Providence, ordered their annual dinner of a caterer and prepared to have an elaborately good time, including speeches and songs. At the time appointed, they marched in procession to the dining hall, with bannets flying and appetites sharp. The found the tables littered with scant remnants of the feast, which had been exten

-The trustees of the Lutheran church at Dearborn, Mich., sit in a new together. Thure was a dis-pute as to whether Thwark or Itiol had been elected to oll a vacancy, and on the following Sunday both to a seats in the trustees new. Thiel ordered Thwark west out, and then violently elected him. The paster ran fown from the pulpit craims, "Put out Titlel," and caltred the momer tary victor. The rest of the trustee sined in the scriminage, the pew was turn to pieces, and

exterer, and induced him to get the dinner ready at

-A tramp who wandered about the eastra countries of Connecticut was remarkably ugis and aparently 60 years old, his hair and board being streams itis white. He was a successful bengar, his hateous appearance exciting pity. One day a woman at Presidence of the following pity one day a woman at Presidence of the firewing of the air or technoless and knocking left down with great vigor. Being arrested, washed, and dressed in them of the firewing pity of the firewing the fir and that his age was not over to

-- Patti made remarks, to a Philadelphia Press reporter, about some of her sister somers. She raised Annie Louise Cary and Mining Hanck unstatedly etroment-linnan mechanism, without one particle of expressive annuation. She cannot not she is call to artistic equation. Clara Laure Kallogg is reald at passionless, and utherly devoit of exercision—is a much everyated singer." Of Nilsson she said. "She had a feet voice, though somewhat he wing expression, but she said. might after which units she were it out. She surrouts stonally in concert, but always or poor houses. Sissoft day fras passed "

-Dion Boucleault, who is now in Boston, explains the pattern of his stay "Minit" as national ansatz special dispraces in Louisia. In that great matter over another, from is a longer tolerance in any shall of he mr. In the models chases as equily there is a size a party that wen't shad I shower. You she did the head the row of the court Theoree on the distinct of N.S. About five minutes after the england was in the manufactor of the audience began bissing and the translated with the refts twelvill the close of the play and only the could the guillance and a det vigorously. It was a firmed ful raw for a theatre." Bourseault has brought our 180 mew plays for possible products others. One of "A 28 Jup." to the sive of "The conjects (laws." and last shafas an Irish political drawn like "free south -Four saints were canonized in Rome to

other day. The community of the case of the first of the case of t the partition of the Process of the State of affect any insult to the plantings. For